FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852. [NO. 1816.]

INTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
ARD J. HALE & SON,
AND PROPRIETORS.

annum, if paid in advance; during the year of sub- $3 00 after the year has

Weekly OBSERVER advance; $4 50 if paid of subscription; or $5 00 year has expired.

MENTS inserted for sixty cents first, and thirty cents for each Yearly advertisements at reasonable rates. Advertisers requested to state the number of they will be continued till accordingly.
ters must be post-paid.

SUPREME COURT.

journed on Monday, af- ous session. The following decisions:

In Carter v Williams, Rockingham, directing reversed. Also, in Moore from Northampton, de- entitled to redeem.— v Becton, in equity, from that the trust must be in Thompson v Newlin, Orange, dismissing the bill Also, in Knight v Bunn, pe- affirming the decree.— v Pridgen, in Equity, directing a reference.— v Lea, in Equity, from decree for plaintiff. Also, in Equity, from Cra- that the negroes P. H. and for by the Defend- for their benefit are not Craig's Ex'rs v Howard, Orange, directing a refer- Grandy v Bailey, from directing a venire de novo. McDonald v Tyson, in Equity exceptions to the Master's in Eaton v Eaton, in Equi- ville.

J. In Sparkman v Daughtry, on motion in arrest overruled; firmed. Also, in State v Wea- for *certiorari*, refused.

J. In Trice v Turrentine, judgment. Also, in Moye v from Pitt, dismissing the —*Raleigh Register.*

Gaston Railroad.—We of the polite invition of the company him on an excur- ed, to Gaston, on Friday the road, generally, in we have known it to be, years, and made the trip discomfort or accident. portion of the Road, at sixteen miles, is as railway as there is in reflects credit upon the of the Superintendent. the T rail, weighing 51 and, with a connect- s us as a decided im- rmer pattern we have vantage of perfect se- The work progresses recent arrival of three will facilitate the opera- pany still more. The completed as far as by the 10th of April, in time for the Fall

the expenses of the Times says:

much to govern govern the whole State, and three times as govern the six New Eng- the city more to get than it cost any States for a year. And *half* as much to get as it cost all our same time."

—Near St. Sevier (in soldier with a glass eye, a com- silver nose cover- bling flesh, and part of his skull, and these are his

DDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this and the public, that he a Shop recently oc- one door East of Dr. where he is ready to ex- rk from the best to the

erable experience in the been employed in some of establishments in Europe he flatters himself that satisfaction.

general stock of SADDLE- sell on the most rea-

A. LIVINGSTON.
57*3mo

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE of the under- Hills, two and a half use, and on the line Raleigh Plank Road, able terms. wish to purchase can ex- application to
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
1852. 69*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852.

THE SMALL NOTES OF THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The withdrawal of that portion of Chief Justice Ruffin's opinion which related to small Notes, having left the question an open one, it is, we conceive, desirable that the public mind be satisfied as to the legality of the issue. We therefore take pleasure in presenting a more elaborate legal opinion than the one published in the Observer of the 26th ult. It was, as will be perceived by its date, written in December 1850, during the last session of the Legislature; and we may add, was written at the request of a gentleman of the Bar, at a time when the subject was before the Legislature.

For the better understanding of the opinion, we preface it by the original act of 1830, and the Revised Statute, entitled "Bank Notes," with the abstract (which is identical with the marginal note) to the latter.

An act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes under five dollars, issued by the banks of other States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person, from and after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate not authorised to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of five dollars.

2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note, with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment, in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof.

An Act to prohibit the circulation of Bank Notes under Five Dollars.

SECTION 1.—Notes of the banks of other states, &c. under five dollars not to be circulated in this State.
SECTION 2.—Penalty for circulating such notes.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*. That it shall not be lawful for any person to pass, circulate or receive in payment, within this State, any bank-note, bill or promissory note for the payment of money, issued by any state or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws and statutes of this State, under the denomination of five dollars.

2. Any person offending against any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit the nominal amount of such bank note, bill or promissory note with costs of suit, to be recovered in the name and for the use of any person who shall sue for the same, and prosecute such suit to judgment in any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof.

1 1830 c. 40, s. 1.
2 1830, c. 40, s. 2.

OPINION.

In 1830, the General Assembly passed an act (ch. 40,) which now forms the 11th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and it is contended that this act, as it stands amongst the Revised Statutes, is to have an interpretation different from that which was undoubtedly its true one previously to its incorporation into that Revisal. It is admitted that the *text* of the act remains unchanged, and the difference of interpretation is alleged upon the ground of a change in its *title*. I consider this as a totally insufficient reason on which to found such a change of its interpretation. The *preamble* of a statute is indeed held to be a key to open the minds of the framers of it, but this office has never, so far as I know, been assigned to the *title*. The title, as it now stands, was I presume affixed by the Commissioners, and it is not entitled to more (if to so much) weight in expounding the statute, than the abstract of the sections and the marginal notes made by the same Commissioners. These were reported to the Legislature, and have received their sanction as much as the titles. But the abstract to this statute confines its general words to notes "of the banks of other States," and, at most, the present title and the abstract would destroy the effect of each other, and leave the construction of the act as it stood before.

But a just consideration of the matter will make the abstract conclusive against the alleged change of meaning. The title of the statute is, "an act to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes under five dollars," which is expounded by the abstract expressly to mean, "notes of the Banks of other States." If then we are to look out of the words of the enactment to learn its meaning—and the title and the abstract are proper sources from which to gather that meaning—and certainly the latter is at least as proper as the former—then the general words of the title are clearly reduced and restricted by the express qualification of the abstract—and this effect becomes irresistable when we consider that the abstract expresses what was the undoubted meaning of the act when originally passed in 1830.

I have said this much as to the alleged effect of the change of title, merely to shew, that if it could be referred to, in order to enable us to construe the words of the statute, such reference would in this case be of no effect. But I do not admit that the title of a law can have such influence—still less that a change of the title in forming a revision of the statutes can have it.

It is very clear, that when the statutes of a State are revised and digested into one body of statute law, the Legislature is presumed not to design an alteration of the law. The purpose expressed being as in this case, "to digest and consolidate into one act, all the various statutes relating to one subject, occasionally to alter vicious and inadvertent phraseology, and to insert into the body of the statute such new provisions as seemed manifestly proper," it would be illogical to infer from a mere alteration of phraseology an intent to change the settled interpretation or known meaning of a law—and absurd to suppose such intent, where the whole language of the law is retained without alteration, because the title, which is no part of the law, had been varied. The judicial rule of construction is settled—and that requires clear evidence of a design to change the meaning of a law when inserted in a revision. Without such clear evidence, the old meaning is judicially retained, notwithstanding alterations of phrase in the text of the law. The rule is laid down by the Supreme Court of New York in these words: "A mere change of phraseology in a revision of the statutes, will not alter the law, unless it *evidently* appear that such was in the intention of the Legislature." In the matter of Brown, 21 Wen. 319—citing Yales' case 4 Johns. R. 359—See also, accordant, Taylor v. Delaney, 2 Cai. Cas. Err.) How strange then that the law should be changed from its old meaning—the whole language remaining unchanged—because the title is so altered as to consist either with the old meaning or a new one!

But the meaning of this statute is clear, and can be referred to notes only which shall be issued by some authority beyond the State. It prohibits the passing or circulation within this State of bank notes under the denomination of $5, "issued by any State or sovereignty, or by any body politic or corporate, not authorized to issue the same in and by any of the laws of this State." It presumes—it plainly supposes—the notes to have been *rightfully* issued by some State or sovereignty or by some corporation elsewhere—and prohibits the *circulation here*. It had to do not with notes issued here at all, but with notes issued by or under the authority of other sovereignties.

By our law for fourteen years before the passage of this act in 1830, all persons and corporations had been, as they still are, prohibited under heavy penalties from *issuing* Bank notes *of any value* without the authority of the legislature first had—but that law did not punish the *circulation* of the notes after they were issued—this would have been hard and unjust, because it would have made every man decide at his own peril when he received or passed a bank note of *any value*, whether lawful authority for issuing it had been obtained from the General Assembly. But there would have been the same severity and injustice under the act of 1830, upon the interpretation now sought to be given it; for it would follow that every person who passed or received a note under five dollars, issued by a *bank in this State*, must, at the same peril, decide whether the same was lawfully issued or not. This I am sure the law did not mean. It applied only to notes issued by other States or corporations in them, for sums under $5—and every man upon inspection of a note could determine whether its circulation was prohibited.

Again: By our act of 1816, all *persons* as well as corporations in the State, were prohibited from issuing Bank notes of *any value* without the authority of the Legislature. Now the act of 1830 only prohibits the circulation of bank notes under $5 issued by States or corporations. If then it was intended to apply to notes *issued within* the State *without authority of law*, why did it not prohibit the circulation of such unlawfully issued notes of *any value* issued by *corporations*—and of such notes of any value, or at any rate under $5, when issued by *persons* not incorporated, who were under a like prohibition to issue Bank notes? Did the Legislature mean to punish the circulation within the State of notes under $5 unlawfully issued, and allow the circulation of notes over $5 unlawfully issued? Did they intend to punish the circulation of notes under $5 unlawfully issued by banking and other corporations, and permit the circulation of such notes unlawfully issued by private persons or unincorporated companies? If these things cannot be supposed, then the attempted interpretation cannot be supported.

The whole truth is, that the act was aimed at an existing evil, which was the circulation in the State of small notes issued by Banks in other States. To allow this circulation was deemed impolitic, and therefore it was forbidden. Confined to this purpose, the law is wise, and its application clear. Extended further, it becomes unjust, and unequal in its operation.

I am of opinion that the Bank of Fayetteville has, under its charter, a right to issue notes under $5. There is no prohibition in our law against Banks issuing notes under $5 as such. All corporations are forbidden to issue *notes of any value* without the authority of the Legislature. The Bank of Fayetteville is either authorized to issue notes of all values, or none at all. But it certainly has authority to issue some notes, and therefore notes of a value less than $5.

DEC. 25, 1850.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamers Daniel Webster and El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday, with 458 passengers and $1,880,000 in specie.

The mines in California are reported as doing well, and many new and rich placers have been discovered.

The fugitive slave law, (an endorsement of it, we suppose,) has passed the California Legislature.

The Sheriff of Calaveros county had recently shot two Frenchmen who refused to obey an order of the Court, on the ground that they recognised no law in California. A large body of them had assembled and assumed a hostile attitude.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.—There were 98 graduates at the Commencement of the University of New York on the 10th inst. From this State, were Messrs. W. D. Outlaw, J. A. Tillman, W. A. Dick, R. Hooker, F. M. Garrett, L. H. Cash.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the joint resolution making an appropriation for the completion of the wings of the Capitol was taken up. The question on concurring in the House amendment appropriating $500,000 was debated by Messrs. Mangum and Borland and its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

The Iowa land bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Cass, Downs and Brodhead.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, Mr. Polk announced that the unfortunate difficulty between Messrs. Wilcox and Brown had been adjusted in a manner highly creditable to both parties.

The House then in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing a continuance of work on the Capitol.

Mr. Wilcox continued the debate on the Presidency.

Considerable debate then ensued on the bill under consideration, which was terminated by the passage of a substitute appropriating $500,000 to continue the work.

On Monday, the contested election case from the territory of New Mexico was debated by Messrs. Phelps and Weightman.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—According to the official statement, the value of articles imported by the United States last year, was $215,725,995, of which $4,967,901 were in specie.

During the same period, we exported domestic products valued at $178,546,555—domestic gold and silver, $18,143,163—foreign gold and silver, $11,088,717—and foreign goods, $9,738,695,—amounting to $217,517,130.

This is a very poor showing. For, deducting from the gross amount of imports, the specie imported and the foreign goods exported, there will remain $201,019,399 as the value of foreign goods imported and consumed by the United States in 1851; whilst we have exported only $178,546,555 of domestic products. Balance against the United States $22,472,844, which has been paid by the export of that amount of gold and silver. Bad enough in all conscience; but as the Baltimore Patriot remarks, it would have been a great deal worse, but for the advance in the price of raw cotton, which thus swelled the value of our exports, and reduced the balance against us. This, and the gold received from California, enabled us to meet the cost of our importations, and but for these resources, the one incidental and the other new, how would the industrial and commercial interests of the country have sustained themselves in the crisis which they have had to pass through at the close of the year?

THE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.—Scarcely a day passes at Washington without the occurrence of some disgraceful scene in the Senate or the House of Representatives. The squabble in the Senate between Messrs. Rhett and Clemens, in which the epithets of "liar, traitor and coward" were freely used, has been closely followed up by the more disgraceful occurrence in the House, on Friday last.

We copy from the New York Commercial, the following sketch of the debate which led to the fight between Messrs. Brown and Wilcox:

Mr. Brown (Miss.) made a party speech, taking a retrospect of the rise, progress, &c., of the Southern Rights movement, which went down from the time the first Union Convention was held in Mississippi. If he was called upon to write the epitaph, it would be "*requiescat in pace.*" He would not make merry over the tomb of an old friend. He believed that the movement was made in a patriotic spirit, and was calculated to preserve the rights of the states; that, in the language of a facetious friend, like Peter Pringle's pig,

"When it lived it lived in clover,
And when it died it died all over." [Laughter.

He then passed on to speak of Mississippi. His colleague (Mr. Wilcox) had in rather bad taste, spoken of the Old Line Democrats as trying to sneak back into the Democratic party. They were never out of the party; but Mr. Wilcox and his associates put themselves outside the pale of the Democracy by joining the Union party, which, being composed of men of the Whig and Democratic parties, had no right to appoint delegates to the Democratic convention.

Mr. Wilcox (Miss.) said—I was informed that I was to be denounced this morning by my friend, for I had esteemed him as such, and he is such; but really the storm has passed; his missiles are weak, and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that a secession party in Mississippi existed in a chimera, and that there was no party of secession. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a declaration so void of truth. [Sensation.]

Mr. Brown—I desire to ask my colleague, does he mean to say I have been guilty of a falsehood?—the inference may be left in the minds of some gentlemen.

Mr. Wilcox—I have spoken boldly; my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

Mr. Brown—Do you mean to say that what I have stated is false? (Looking sternly at his colleague.)

Mr. Wilcox—If you mean to say there is nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false.

The last word was scarcely uttered before Brown drew off and planted a blow in Wilcox's face. Wilcox returned it, and both clinched. In a moment the House and galleries were thrown into the wildest alarm and confusion, those in the galleries stretching over to see the fight, while the members jumped from their desks and flew to the scene of conflict. Several moments elapsed before the belligerents were separated. Brown with difficulty was removed 50 feet from his antagonist. Wilcox jumped upon his desk, crying "I can whip him—let me go," brandishing his arms in the air.

Cries of "where's the sergeant-at-arms?" "Stop the fighting!"

"My God! has Wilcox got a knife!"

"No!"

A hundred voices joined in the confusion, calling for the sergeant-at-arms, the officers, &c.

Several of the pages were knocked over in the excitement. The greatest alarm prevailed.

Finally, order was restored, both gentlemen apologized to the House and "arranged their difficulty in a manner highly creditable to both parties." And thus the matter ended.

The Trenton Gazette, in remarking upon this and similar outrageous affairs, well says, that "the rapidly increasing number of turbulent and disorderly men in Congress, and the brutal scenes frequently occurring there, have impaired greatly the usefulness of the legislative department. It seems to be hastening too rapidly towards the same end which lately befel the French Assembly, and to threaten in this way the destruction of the Republic. We wish that members of Congress could be touched with such a solicitude for the perpetuity of our government as would restrain them from such misconduct."

RETURN OF THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—The Ship Prentice arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing 95 of the Cuban prisoners, being the remainder of those in Spain who formed a part of the last Cuban expedition. They are said to be in good health, and speak favorably of their treatment while in Spain.

The marriage notice from Randalsville, to which no name was signed, and on which the postage was unpaid, cannot be published.

MR. FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Lynchburg Virginian of Monday last contains a long and ably written editorial article in reply to the complaints of the opposition that President Fillmore has not signalized his administration by the accomplishment of any great and dazzling measure of public policy. The Virginian shows that Mr. Fillmore's sole offence in this respect consists in his conservatism, and that it is his attachment to the early traditions of the republic, and the policy of the founders of our system, that alone subjects him to the denunciations of his political adversaries. The writer then proceeds to say:

But we demand to know if there is truth in the charge, that the present Administration has done nothing worthy of being remembered? What has it failed to do that it should have done?—what has it done that it should have failed to do?—In what have the public interests lacked attention?—in what has the honor of the country suffered? Since the adoption of the present constitution, we have had no President who has managed our national affairs more calmly, more firmly, and more justly: and yet none has passed through so perilous a time. The escaping from the imminent destructions that menaced us, and the restoration of tranquility to the country, are themselves achievements more brilliant than a thousand victories.

Misguided and inflamed by the false teachings and dangerous practices of Locofocoism, many of the people of this government had been seduced into schemes of foreign plunder and outrage, and had given away to a wild spirit of buccaneering adventure. Was it nothing to have interposed the strong arm of the law and restrained them from the immense crime they were about to commit? Was it nothing resolutely to have maintained the obligations of our treaties, and to have kept the national faith untarnished? Will it not be worthy of remembrance hereafter, that MILLARD FILLMORE gave its quietus to the restless and reckless spirit of fillibusterism?

The foreign relations of the Government too have been managed with singular address and discretion. The many embarrassing questions that have arisen, partly from the loose and indeterminate condition in which international affairs were left by the Polk administration, have been disposed of in modes entirely satisfactory. There now remains no cause of ill-feeling between this Government and any other. The wrong that our people did to Spain was promptly acknowledged and atoned for—the wrong that England did to us, was required to be as promptly and fully repaired. By the just and temperate course pursued by the President, citizens of this country undergoing a severe penalty in a foreign land, for a most grievous offence, have been pardoned and set at liberty. But the crowning act and glory of Mr. Fillmore, as relates to the foreign policy of our Government, is the firmness with which he confronted Kossuth, when the nation, led away by his impassioned eloquence, seemed ready to bow its knee before him. That was an act worthy of Washington himself. The wily Hungarian, with all his seductive arts, failed to swerve him a hair's breadth from the strict line of precedent and prudence. Condemned at the time, by the superserviceable sycophants of the new idol, the sober second thought of the people has come to his support, and approved his manly and patriotic course. The page of history, that records the interview between Fillmore and Kossuth will be among the brightest and most enduring in our annals.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 15th inst., by Rev. James M. Sprunt, Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, to Miss R. H. WRIGHT.

DIED,

In Wilmington on the 14th inst., Mr. OWEN H. RANKIN, aged 39 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

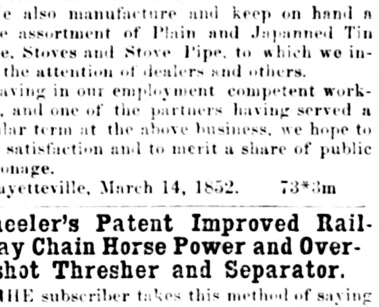
ARRIVALS.

March 17.—Steamer Graham, with goods for Jenkins & Roberts, J C Poe, Patridge & Co, J & B G Worth, J M Worth, Island Ford Co, A H Marsh & Son, Wright & Dillon, J H Webb, J Stauber, Catharine Stauber, R Gray, W Smith, J Miller, T Pfohl, H Branson & Son, N D Bain & Co, G Womack, W W Russell, J W Smith, G C Mendenhall, Vestal & Watson, G J Allen J H Thompson, Smith, Clark & Swaim, W Moore, J H Brooks, Boger & Reece, Starr & Williams, G M Bingham, J Cansly, N Knight, E Penry, J R & J Sloan, C S Johnson, Murchison, Reid & Co, Woollen & Elliott, Young & McCain, Moss & Harris, Cedar Falls Co, T F Prather, J A Smith, E C Hall, Lash & Moore, W S Pemberton, E L & T H Pemberton, C G Yates, S H Young, G McNeill, King & Hege, W H & R S Tucker, Dr W D Watson, J Harman, Arey, Shemwell & Co, N K McDuffie, J Cowles, H Frambert, Rev D S Williams, M McKinnon, H L Myrover & Co, J H Foust, W F Leak.

March 17—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J Morehead, C Caison, J M Worth, Patridge & Co, E C Hall, Murchison, Reid & Co, Starr & Williams, T F Prather, G W McNeill, J C Poe, Rev J M Brantly, R Losserter, J Miller, W S Pemberton, Arey, Shemwell & Co, A L & T H Pemberton, Turner & Tomlin, J Cowles.

March 18.—Steamer Evergreen with goods for P Montague, A H Whitfield, W F Moore, J M Beasley, T L & J S Johnson, Cook & Johnson, F D Breece, Rockfish Co, A Johnson & Co, E J Hale & Son, D Clark, Leete & Johnson, Jones & Nicholson, S T Hawley, P P Johnson, Hall & Sackett, J & T Waddill, H Branson & Son, H & E J Lilly, E A Viering, T O Wilber, G M Bingham, A M Boey & Co, Cook & Taylor, A A McKethan, J C Block.

John H. & J. Martine,



Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Turpentine Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Hatters' Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Patent Hoops and Factory work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 73*3m

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."
J. B. TROY.
March 10, 1852. 73*tf

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., } 71*3m
March 1852. }

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 63*tf.

Wanted—A good Carder.

NONE need apply unless of a good moral character and strictly temperate. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMS.
March 5, 1852. 71*3t

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Bank of the State of North Carolina, *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward J. Mallett, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, requiring the said Edward J. Mallett personally to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.

69*6t] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with a bill of the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42*tf
November 18, 1851. }

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is prepared to receive and *accommodate* boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—and with an excellent Well in the lot, and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. And being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.
Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and slipping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run truer, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be had in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Geo. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., [illegible]: Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Thomas B. Enoch, Joseph and Nathaniel Clark, Thomas Womble and wife Fanny, James C. Burke and wife Winny, Daniel Bryan and wife Susannah, William, Fanny, and Susannah Stone, children of James Stone, (by their next friend Jonathan Clark,) James Clark and Jonathan Clark, in their own right, and as Executors of William Clark, deceased,

AGAINST

Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phœbe, William Clark and Elijah Clark.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that of the Defendants, Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phœbe, William Clark and Elijah Clark, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said non-residents to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

[Pr. adv. $5 00.] W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.
71*6t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In a country where all political power is practically vested in and derived from the people only, there are necessarily two ways of accomplishing any given political measure. One is by keeping the people in ignorance, and, by falsehood and deception leading them into error, and inducing them to pursue a course which they would condemn were they correctly informed as to its results, its tendency, and its effects upon themselves. The other is by enlightening the people, and instructing them fully with regard to the nature and consequences of every measure upon which they are required to act. The first is the course pursued by demagogues and unprincipled aspirants, who would sacrifice their country for the sake of their party; the other is the course of the true patriot and the enlightened statesman. Which course is it most advisable to pursue in North Carolina? Only one of these two courses is practicable in this State. In spite of all efforts to keep them in darkness, the people will have light. The people in North Carolina *will* think for themselves, will form their own opinions, and act independently. A majority of the voters of North Carolina have already formed decided opinions upon the question of a convention to alter the Constitution; and before the election in August, nearly all will have made up their minds. Most of us who have paid any attention to the indications of the popular will, know which way the current of that will flows. It is not necessary now to say on which side public opinion is settled and settling. I for one think differently from the majority, but I am willing to yield. And shall the great Whig party of North Carolina, after all the experiences of the past, now resist or disregard this strong tide of popular opinion, or shall we yield to it; and by uniting on the great fundamental principles of our party and discarding all minor differences, save the State,—and perhaps the country?

As Whigs, we all believe that in the doctrines of the Whig party alone are to be found those great conservative principles, an adherence to which is union, liberty, and perpetuity; an abandonment of which is anarchy, disunion and ruin. Let us, then, yield to the popular current, (in which are enlisted a majority of the Whigs of the State,) on this question of an open convention, and, declaring that it is in no way connected with our principles as a party, publicly and fearlessly proclaim that we are with the majority of the freemen of North Carolina. And in our candidate for Governor, let us choose a man who is in his heart an advocate for the cause of the majority, and who has the nerve and the independence and the power of mind and of speech to stand forth fearlessly before the people, from the Atlantic to the Blue Ridge, and proclaim the views which he entertains; and my word—the word of an Eastern Whig—for it, the Whigs of the East will rally around him with an enthusiasm which freemen only can feel, and which independence, talent and patriotism only can inspire.

It is useless to say that this is a question with which the Governor has nothing to do. That is true; but we know that in voting, we are unwilling to support a man about whose opinions, even on matters of minor importance, we are in doubt. It is natural for us to tolerate error rather than concealment. Let us not attempt to resist the voice of the people. It is this which has brought us to our present degraded and galling condition, and by persisting in it we can experience nothing but disaster, misfortune and defeat.

AN EASTERN WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOV. GRAHAM IN BLADEN.

"The Hon. Wm. A. Graham is evidently a rising man. It seems settled in Bladen at least that he is to be the candidate for the Vice Presidency. His competitors for that high nomination will learn with dismay that that most powerful wing of the great Whig party, located in Bladen, passed the following resolution at a recent meeting:

"'Resolved, seventhly, That in William A. Graham, our most gifted fellow-citizen, we recognise the faithful public servant, the true patriot, and conservative and intelligent statesman. And we hail his name and recommend him to our brethren in every section of the Union as our first and last choice for the Vice Presidency.'

"Gov. Graham is the *first* and *last* choice of our Whig friends of Bladen. Perhaps, considering the critical position of affairs, they have (taking a hint from ancient Rome, where the Senate in time of great danger deputed the dictatorial power to some one individual whose business it was to see that the Republic suffered no injury,) assumed the reins in the matter of the Vice President's nomination in order to promote the welfare of the Whig party. If so, it remains to be seen whether this coup d'etat will be as successful as Louis Napoleon's was on a recent occasion."

North Carolinian of March 6.

In noticing the above article, it is not the purpose or the wish of the Whigs of Bladen to enter into a controversy with the Editor of the North Carolinian. By no means. But it is done to defend themselves from unwarranted attacks, and to throw back this scurrilous criticism of their resolution, and that it may recoil upon its author. Now it is impossible to understand what the Editor means in his article to accomplish, for it does seem that there is nothing objectionable in the resolution, and one must therefore conclude that the Editor is ignorant of the construction of the English language, or that he is badly frightened at the well merited popularity of Gov. Graham and the strength of the powerful "wing of the great Whig party located in Bladen," or that he has wilfully misinterpreted the resolution for some motive not known.

Before we notice further the resolution, we say just here, that it is the determination of the Whigs of Bladen that Gov'r Graham shall be the nominee for the next Vice Presidency if their voice and choice can effect his nomination; but we will not say as broadly as the Editor that it is "settled in *Bladen*," for although there are many Democrats who we think would support Gov. Graham, yet we are not so extravagant as the Editor in saying that all "Bladen have settled the matter."—Well, we cannot think for a moment that the Editor cannot construe the English language; we think him a good scholar;—but we think it would be most charitable to say that he read hastily and wrote without reflection, or designedly, and we hope not the latter; if so we defy him to point at one portion of the resolution which is not acceptable to the Whigs of North Carolina at least, or that is not good language and well understood by every body who wishes to understand, and we care not for such as do not,—or to any defect or "dictation" in any particular whatever in the resolution; and if he does that, the Whigs will at least have Democratic company, as we will show.

Now the Editor's argument, that it is "settled in Bladen that Gov. Graham is to be the candidate for Vice President," being the *first* and *last* choice of that "most powerful wing of the great Whig party." If this be "dictation, or assuming the reins in the matter of the Vice Presidency in order to promote the welfare of the Whig party," we think that our Whig brethren in the old North State at least, would be very willing to be "dictated" to, and to surrender the "reins" to this "most powerful wing" for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of Gov. Graham, and thereby "promote the welfare of the Whig party," and *a fortiori* the "welfare" and prosperity of the country: and although we do not wish the same kind of "successful coup d'etat as that of Louis Napoleon," yet we will have success enough with "Fillmore and Graham" to sicken the Editor unless he loves good men better than some of his party. The Whigs of Bladen have taken no "hint from the Senate of ancient Rome," for they are not at all uneasy or fearful as to their success, nor do they think that the "critical position of affairs" requires them to "see that the Republic suffers no injury." That "danger" is over; the Whigs provided for that at the Presidential election of 1848, and wish now only to prevent a James the Second and his party from coming into power, and again for conquest surely to "endanger the Republic." The fear as to the success of the Whigs is on the other side. What does the Editor's Leader say himself in his late letter to the committee of invitation at Baltimore? Mr. Buchanan says in his letter, "if I rightly read the "signs of the times," there has seldom been a period when the Democratic party of the country to which you and I are warmly attached was in greater "*danger*" of suffering a defeat than at the present moment, and to calculate confidently upon the support of the American people we must fall back upon fundamental principles," &c. Where is the "*danger*"? We believe it is true that the rogue always halloos "thief" louder than any one else. "Fall Back." Ah! Beginning to find that the party are climbing so fast that the "dear people" cannot hold on, "must fall back." Do as did the celebrated hunter when he saw the bear coming, got to a tree and climbed till he thought he was out of "*danger*," and when the bear passed him he started to "fall back," but found that he had been "back" all the while, sitting upon the ground hugging the tree. But what is there so objectionable to the *first* and *last* choice for the Vice Presidency? From what the Editor says it seems that he understands that to mean that the Whigs of Bladen will support no man for Vice President except Gov. Graham. Well, we think that no person else understands it any way but just as it is, that as far as in the "power" of the Whigs of Bladen they will urge the *nomination* of Gov. Graham from *first* to *last*, or till propriety and respect for others' preferences will suggest a withdrawal. In other words, they will be represented in the Whig State Convention, the Whig District Convention, and the Whig National Convention, and will use every possible honorable means to secure his nomination. Does not every body so understand the resolution? If not, let those who understand it differently understand it as suits them best. The Whigs of Bladen say that they will endeavor faithfully to secure the nomination of Gov. Graham, and if that be done their efforts for him will have but begun. They do not say that they will not support any other man for Vice President. Where is that information obtained? They do say that they would be happy if they could "settle the matter;" they would run all risk of being charged with "dictation and assuming the reins;" they would be glad if "Bunkum" could do it, they would acquiesce. But suppose the resolution means what the Editor says, then he had better lecture his own party, take the mote from his own eye first; but we suppose the Editor has tried that till he is worn out, and wants to be friendly with the "powerful wing of old Bladen." Why do we say lecture his own party? Is not this phrase of *first* and *last choice* used every day? Hear the Georgia "Milledgeville Recorder" and the "Richmond Republican." The "Recorder" as quoted in the "Observer" of the 9th inst., in speaking of Mr. Fillmore, says, "Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland have already spoken to that effect. Virginia means to show on the 15th April next that Millard Fillmore is her "*first and last choice*." So says the Richmond Republican. The Whigs of Bladen love to see this "Dictation," they wish every County in the Union would say just so—and they would be willing to be governed by such "assuming of reins," about this time at any rate. Why did not the Carolinian say "coup d'etat" to that!

Let us see where the Democrats are.—Why did not the Carolinian publish the Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention? The Editor only states that there was a Convention, nominating the Hon. James Buchanan, and instructing the delegates to vote for him from *first to last*. We think the Resolutions of that Convention go much farther than that odious one passed by the "powerful wing of the Whig party located in Bladen," and it would have been but fair to his conscience to have exposed his brethren. Bladen must have done something terrible to our friend of the Carolinian. Now for the Resolutions referred to as passed by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention:

"Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth, having deferred their claims to a Presidential candidate to the appeals of her sister States for more than half a century, do now by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically *assert* their strong and long-deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President to the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan; *they have no second choice:* and they firmly believe that should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

"Resolved, That delegates elected by this convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for him from *first to last*, and use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination."

How does the Carolinian like these Resolutions?

"O they are beautiful, nice."

The Editor likes this "Dictation," and assuming the reins to promote the welfare of the Democratic party. "*We have no second choice*," and we will vote for James the second from *first to last*. Ah! but the Editor will say or think to himself, this was Pennsylvania "*Asserting her strong and long-deferred right;*" we must say nothing against the "Big Norrid"—certainly the "old Keystone" can speak for her son; but Bladen, you are too insignificant to express yourself for a favorite son of the "old North State." It seems that *that* most powerful wing of the great Democratic party located about Harrisburg has settled the matter as to the candidate for President, and is telling the people, (as well as Bladen of Gov. Graham,) that Hon. James Buchanan is "evidently a rising man." And it seems, too, that our Democratic friends in Pennsylvania make Mr. Buchanan their *first*, *only*, and *last choice*, to the end of the chapter—and it seems very truly indeed that they and he are "considering" quite seriously the "critical position of affairs," and we think that they are a little better acquainted with "ancient Rome in times of great *danger* to depute the *dictatorial power* to some one individual" to see that the *party* "suffered no injury," and assume the reins in the matter of the Presidency, and to "fall back" and hurrah for the Union and the Constitution and the Compromise measures, because they have recently heard that the "dear people" are there, and that their Napoleon coup d'etat, would not do—we say they understand this "deputation" business better than the Whigs of Bladen, that is yielded, and they have "deputed" James the second of course.—Well now did the Editor mean to say that this "powerful wing of the great Whig party located in Bladen" amounts to nothing? He has a right to think so; but they were just powerful enough at the Presidential election in 1848 to prevent that celebrated "noise and confusion" candidate from getting but 63, instead of 250 votes majority, and it was done fairly—and they are just "powerful" enough to speak their sentiments and express their preferences for the officers of government; and it will require more "power" than the Carolinian has ever yet brought to bear upon them, to deter them, or to estrange them from Gov. Graham, or to prescribe to them what kind of language they shall use, and the Carolinian has had an extensive circulation in Bladen, but we admit with pleasure the superior talent with which it is now conducted.

Does then the Carolinian mean to attack Gov. Graham, or speak disparagingly of him? If so, let it come manfully and honorably: we defy any paper to point out any material defect or error or vice in either his moral, his social, his political, or official life. But on the contrary, all the virtues of the patriot, statesman and gentleman are in his character; and that character has truly deep root in the hearts of the Whigs of Bladen, and there it shall abide in brilliant rays, a beacon-light and blessing for their emulation.

ALLEGHANY.

The Mississippi Whigs.—It appears that if the Whigs in the Mississippi Legislature would have accepted the tempting offer made by the ultra Southern Rights party, they could have elected two Whigs to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate, and also a Whig Senator for the long term, but they were too honorable to abandon the Union Democrats, with whom they act, and nobly rejected the alluring proffer. This we learn from the Jackson correspondence of the Natchez Courier.—The writer says:

"And now, sir, triumphant as these Senatorial elections have been to the whole Union party, the noble stand taken by the Whigs here has given the Whig party a triumph that no elevation of an individual can assimilate to. The Whigs have had it in their power to elect *all three Whig Senators*. I say it, and can substantiate it—but if they had for a moment yielded to the tempting offer, they would have ceased to be Whigs. Their faith would have been compromised, and, compromise men as they are, they cannot compromise that. Yes, sir, there were three Whigs who could have been elected without any difficulty: S. S. Boyd, of Natchez; A. K. McClung, of Jackson, and Wm. A. Lake, of Vicksburg. Judge Boyd was the favorite with all, but the Whigs had told the Union Democrats that they did not harmonize with them for the sake of office, and the Whigs showed the Union Democrats that Whig faith might be relied on.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, is preparing a bill to restore to the States the fourth and last instalment due to them from the General Government by virtue of the distribution act of Congress in 1836. The last instalment, it will be remembered, was retained in the treasury, to meet the urgent and immediate wants of the Government. Mr. Stanly's bill proposes that certificates of United States five per cent. stock to the amount of this fourth instalment—some nine million of dollars—shall be issued to the several States, as they shall be respectively entitled, upon the express condition that each State shall appropriate the interest thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, to the transportation of free negroes within the State to Liberia, or to the education and improvement of the Liberian colonists. The principal is never to be touched without further Congressional legislation. In States where there are no free colored persons, the fund to be applied to education.

Fire.—We regret to learn that a fire occurred in the woods last week, on the place belonging to L. Holmes, Esq., about two miles from town, which destroyed the greater portion of the turpentine trees upon the premises. On Saturday afternoon the house took fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss is a heavy one, and we do not know whether Mr. Holmes has any insurance.—*Wil. Journal.*

The Cape Fear Country.—The Raleigh Standard publishes the following letter from Prof. Emmons which contains interesting and important information to the planters on the Cape Fear:

Goldsborough, March 6, 1852.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid:

Sir: In view of the improvements which are in progress on Cape Fear River, and also in expectation of finding deposites important to the agriculturists upon its banks, and in the upper country on Deep River, I deemed it proper and best to make explorations on its course and banks while its waters were low. I have accordingly, made numerous examinations of the formations on this river, and am able to state facts of considerable importance as to its geology, but more particularly of the deposites of *marl* which abound upon its banks, and at a distance from its course.

Probably no substance has been discovered which is so important to the interests of the agriculture of the lower Counties of North Carolina, as marl. The lands, especially those in which sand predominates, have been worn out—I might, perhaps, say more than once. Now it is by means of marl employed as the basis of a fertilizer, that the lands may be cheaply renovated. On the poorest, however, of these lands, it is not to be expected that this substance can supply *all* that is wanting to impart to them their original fertility; inasmuch, as in the progress of long cultivation and the production of a variety of crops, the soil is exhausted of those elements which marl by itself does not contain.

There are two kinds of marl upon the Cape Fear River. One is known as shell marl, and belongs rather to the upper parts of the river, or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at distant points from the ocean. The other marl is known as the blue marl, and is found at points nearer the ocean than the former. The shell marl reaches to a point at least twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and is usually well exposed at different points on the banks of the river. So, also, it is often met with in ravines at points distant from the river. Hence it becomes more accessible to planters and requires less expense in hauling it. These beds vary considerably in extent. Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the banks, others appear to have been deposited in insulated particles. Their thickness varies from a foot to seven feet. They are not continuous deposites. The composition of the shell marl is to the eye calcareous, varying, however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect lime deposite—consisting of carbonate of lime. Many analyses should be made of this marl, as it is only in this way that its real value can be determined.

The blue marl is a different substance from the shell marl. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand in New Jersey, and has long been in use there and to the very great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the cretaceous formations of Geologists. The upper bed of this marl I now believe extends above Elizabethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robinson bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green marl, the characteristic fossils—the *Exogine costata;* and at Syke's landing the *Belemnite*. At Black Rock, however, the lower green marl is in great force, and I believe at many other points it would be easy to expose it, so that an inexhaustible supply of this substance might be obtained for the use of Planters on the C. F. and Deep Rivers.

From the foregoing it will probably be perceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and the numerous runs which enter it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the Planters, to double the products of their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposites are found mainly on the left or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposites will be fully employed, and that their value will be well understood. It is true that experience will be necessary to determine some point in its use. For instance, the most economical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is proposed to employ it. The blue marl especially requires an analysis in order to determine its composition. The Jersey marl contains potash, and this substance is regarded as the principal fertilizer in it: and I hope it will be found that potash and also phosphate of lime are elements of the marls of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account of our examination upon the Cape Fear, but simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excellency, or so far as to satisfy you that the work is in progress. I am pleased with the attentions and intelligence of the gentlemen whom I have met, and the facilities which all wish to render, and especially the anxiety which is manifested in regard to the work. I am sometimes rather distracted to know where to go, the applications for examinations being so numerous.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't,

E. EMMONS.

GOODS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday next, 23d inst., at the Store of D. M. McDonald, Hay street, a desirable lot of Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, &c. Terms at sale.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 18, 1852.

WHITE LEAD.
Chrome Green.
Paris Green.
Venetian Red.
French Yellow.
Litharge.
Red Lead.
Brushes, Varnish, &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

Summer is Coming!

KEEP COOL!

150 TONS of Boston Fresh Pond ICE, daily expected.

The Ice House in Campbellton will be opened about the first of April. The Ice will be delivered at the Market House every morning.

March 17, 1852. 74-2t

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

Economy, Reform, &c.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to appropriate $500,000 for work on the extension of the Capitol, from date to the first July 1853, being under consideration, Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, spoke at length against the bill, arguing that the building was large enough to serve for fifty years to come; that the bill was mainly designated to give employment to those who needed work, and thus convert the government into a great national almshouse, &c. He spoke also of economy, retrenchment, reform, &c. Whereupon,—

Mr. Mangum. I have been extremely gratified to see this young and intrepid Goliah come forward at this time. He is a member of the party which has the entire control of the legislation of this body. He is a member of the party that has the control of the other House also. I hope that the whipping across the face which he has given his political associates will have a good and wholesome effect. I have believed, as I am sure, Mr. President, you have believed, for a long time, that this government has been departing from its ancient principles. It has all, however, been applied to the whig head at the other end of the Avenue. I hope that the Senator who has addressed us this morning [Mr. Borland] will find associates enough upon this side of the chamber to direct the attention of the government towards economy. The gentleman speaks of appropriations and expenditures that are not warranted. I have heard of none such myself. But within my time—and I am a young man as well as you Mr. President, [laughter]—one administration was put out of power because it had expended the immense and monstrous sum of $13,000,000 a year. It was succeeded by an administration that expended $39,000,000 or $40,000,000 a year. It is now about $50,000,000. Now, if we had a General Jackson, who could control his troops, he would in some degree be responsible. But if we have a President whose party is in the minority in both branches of the national legislature, he certainly is in nowise responsible for all this; and we, who occupy the very few whig seats on this side of the chamber, have little or nothing to do. I hope now my honorable friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] will bring to his assistance a sufficient force of the democratic party to bring the government back to its ancient economical principles. But I have seen in my course here a little difference between preaching and practice. Economy is a beautiful idea, a beautiful thing to profess. It tickles the ear of the farmer, who has a few pennies in his pocket, to have it told him that they are not to be taken by those who will not earn any. Let us see a little of this practice now. I hope the senator will bring up some of his troops——

Mr. Atchison. I rise to call the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] to order. In the first place he is making a speech.

Mr. Mangum. The chair recognised my right to the floor.

Mr. Atchison. In the second place, that senator has no right to advise the democracy. [Laughter.]

The President. The senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] will proceed.

Mr. Mangum. I will not attempt so presumptuous a thing as to advise the Democracy. I think they are not to learn wisdom or seek advice from such a quarter. Yet it might not be wholly thrown away if they were to hear it. I admit, that, under the democratic rule, the government has run up an expenditure unexampled in the history of this country. And I am glad to see one firm and gallant man—though he may be young—step forward and lecture his seniors in this manner. I hope they will profit by it. I hope the treasury of the United States will profit by it. But I have witnessed a great deal of this profession. I saw recently some remarks of an eminent gentleman who has my high respect—a gentleman from Pennsylvania—who was speaking of economy, and the way the government ought to be brought back to its old Jeffersonian days. But when I saw him mounted in his saddle, and his spurs on, ready to run the next Presidential race, I thought extravagance and spoils would be more consistent. The active politicians and enterprising men want the money. But I admit that the whole system is tending to a state of corruption that I much fear will bring ruin to our country. These spoils of $50,000,000 will all go into the pockets of the seekers of office, the seekers of jobs under the government, and of every variety of means by which money can be taken from the public purse and put into their individual pockets.

Mr. President, you and I, though still very young men, have lived long enough to have seen a very different state of things. Things are now passed over, as matters of course, that thirty years ago would not have received a second thought in either branch of the legislature of the country. The first thing would have been to think of their rejection, and the second would have been the act of rejection itself. Now, I commend the example of my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] to his democratic brethren. I hope they will profit by his counsels; that the country will be benefited by them; and, as far as I can in my humble way, I will try to put my shoulder to the wheel and help the good cause onward.

However, I said I only wanted to express my gratification at the remarks of the honorable senator, and to congratulate his democratic friends of their gallant, stern, and intrepid associate, who comes forward to lecture the evil doers who have been squandering the public money under the direction of the man at the other end of the Avenue. But I will say here that any money that is paid out is paid out under the warrant of the law. I suppose my friend would not have the Executive do less than that. Whatever may be said in regard to the present Executive, I think there can be successfully imputed to him no assumption of doubtful powers, no usurpation of power, no exceeding of the warrants of the constitution and the statutes. A more subservient Executive to the constitution and the laws this country has not seen since the days of Washington. But I am not going into that matter now. I have no interest in it or feeling about it. On a future occasion, if the Senate will indulge me, I may take occasion to review a few of the very excellent propositions which have been thrown out by the senator from Arkansas, [Mr. Borland,] and compare notes with him for thirty or forty years back. It may be useful; for really we seem to be forgetting the point from which we set out in our government: our compass is gone, and we do not know where we are going. We are upon the broad sea, propelled by democratic gales, and running upon rocks and quicksands, and I know not what. But I think these democratic gales will hardly bring them into port the next trial. I think we have a horse which if we can get him in good condition, and have him well mounted, will win the race, despite all opposition.

Mr. Borland. I wish to say a few words, lest the remarks of the honorable senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Mangum,] which were kindly intended, I have no doubt—

Mr. Mangum. I made them with all kindness, and with all due respect.

Mr. Borland—lest his remarks should place me in a false position before the country and my party. He has represented me as a Goliah.

Mr. Mangum. It was all said with great respect. [Laughter.]

Mr. Borland. I would rather on this occasion, as far as my humble ability will permit me, occupy the position of David, who was a very small man, but yet who, in a just cause, overthrew the giant Goliah with so simple a thing as a sling and a pebble. The bright pebble of truth will ever be successful in overcoming the giant Goliah of untruth.

Mr. Mangum. I belong to the "little David" party. The "Goliah" party is upon the other side of the chamber.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Borland. I have been accustomed to perform my part upon fields too small to undertake now to stand up here and assume the position of a leader or lecturer of my party. I am but an humble soldier in the ranks. I simply rose to express my opinions, not so much to the Senate as to my constituents, to let them know the ground upon which I stand here—that I not only made them pledges and promises at home, but I would fight the battle here, as far as I was able, upon those great and extensive principles upon which we all profess to stand.

Navy Supplies—1852-'53.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 13, 1852.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 12th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five days notice, except for Biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy Yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, viz:

Flour, Biscuit, Whiskey, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Rice, Butter, Molasses, Beans, Vinegar, Pickles, Raisins, dried Apples, and Soap.

The Flour shall be of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1851 or 1852, perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour, in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates; and shall be delivered in good, sound, bright barrels, with lining hoops at each head, and in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Biscuit *shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1851 or 1852;* and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said Navy Yards: Shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the U. States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit casks, or barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye—shall be copper distilled, and full first proof according to the United States customhouse standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, well hooped, white oak barrels, with white oak heads, and each barrel shall, when required, be coopered with four good and sufficient iron hoops, and the whole shall be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The Sugar shall be the best Havana brown, and be delivered in sound barrels, *with lining hoops at each head.*

The Tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said Navy Yards.

The Coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba Coffee.

The Rice shall be of the very best quality, and, when required, shall be delivered in tierces or strong barrels, *with lining hoops at each head,* at the option of the Bureau.

The Butter shall be of first quality table butter, worked clear of all fluids, and be delivered in seasoned white oak firkins, of about eighty pounds each, air and pickle tight.

The Molasses shall be equal to the best quality New Orleans Molasses, and be delivered in good strong barrels, *with white pine heads:* which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Beans shall be sound and good, and shall be delivered in strong barrels, with the heads well secured.

The Vinegar shall be of the first quality Cider Vinegar, and be delivered in good, new, strong, well seasoned white oak barrels; which shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The Pickles shall be put in new kegs not exceeding fifteen gallons each; the kegs to be of seasoned white oak, or white ash; and shall be delivered in strong salt brine, or first quality cider vinegar, at the option of the Bureau; the vegetable only to be paid for; the price to be the same whether in brine or vinegar.

The Raisins shall be best quality bunch Raisins; and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes, and hooped at each end.

The Dried Apples shall be of approved quality; and shall be delivered in tight whiskey barrels or half-barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The Soap shall be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "White Saltwater Soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, *to be hooped at each end;* the price to be uniform at all the stations.

All the foregoing-described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, firkins, kegs, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of this Bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery, before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half-barrels, firkins, kegs, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels or kegs of flour, bread, butter, and pickles, shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as previously exhibited.

The quantity of these articles required cannot be precisely
probably be about

Flour
Biscuit
Whiskey
Sugar
Tea
Coffee
Rice
Butter
Molasses
Beans
Vinegar
Raisins
Dried Apples
Pickles
Soap

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1852.

Whig Meetings.—The Whigs of Cra- Jones counties have nominated and Graham, and appointed dele- the Whig State Convention.

meetings have been held in the counties: Guilford, Granville, Cumberland, New Hanover, Bruns- Northampton, Wayne, Pitt, Pasquo- Cleaveland, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Moore, Stokes, Forsyth, Sampson, Wilkes, Bladen, McDowell, Chat- Rockingham, Orange, Ala- Onslow, Robeson, Craven, Hyde

half the counties are yet to meetings.

Delegates and Electors.—The de- Congress that the next Presiden- is to be governed by the of 1850, presents serious difficul- and other States in which the Electors of President and Vice is thereby changed. Some ac- required, and that speedily; State is now divided into eleven Districts, from each of which an to be chosen, according to the law of the State, whereas, the entitled to but ten Electors. We how an Extra Session of the can be avoided. The law is one Elector shall be an ac- of each of the eleven Dis-

will also occur in the selec- Delegates to the National Conven- But for these, provision can be respective State Conventions, allowing each of the present Districts to select a Dele- the Conventions to appoint only of two, for the State at large.

Convention Question.—We pub- another column a communication prominent Whig in an Eastern urging the Whig party, East as West, to consent to a Convention amendment of the State Constitu-

not changed the opinion which expressed, that a Convention proper mode by which to amend the Constitution. And, it being settled be- controversy that the Constitution amended, in the matter of Free at least, we think it ought to be Convention, and not by the The experience of the last sufficiently proved this, as we think. Legislative mode of accomplish- tolerated, not a year will ever without an attempt, more or to make another and another The State will be kept in a all time to come, by these generally the result of dema- agitations. Settled by a Con- on the contrary, things will be for ten or twenty years probably.— will take about that time for a new of demagogues to discover that were fools, who knew the science of government.

urged in the East against is, that the West would in such a body, to change representation, in the Legis- abolish the mixed or federal substitute the white basis. many persons in the West that change; but we deny would have the power to effect are several counties in the West could be brought, in Conven- to vote for such a suicid- of the constitution—suicid- considered in a State or a Na- point of view. We refer particu- Caswell, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Richmond, and Perhaps there are others. the above, the West cannot such a proposition. Then East, and those whose interests East on this question, meet and put a quietus on all agitation of that and other pro- consenting however to that generally demanded, the the property qualification for Senator.

—A farmer named in the Western part of this killed by the fall of a dead 12th inst. He was driving a his sister by his side, when the struck him down. The only appearance of injury was a bruise, swelling, on one side of the after lingering till the next af- died. Neither his sister nor sustained any injury.

New Post Offices.—The following been established in N. Carolina:

McDonald's Mills, Richmond county, A. McDonald, Post Master.
Hill, Union, Isham Milton.
Creek, Cabarrus, J. E. Presley.
Alexander, Ep'm Alexander.
Watauga, Morgan Swift.
Garden, N Hanover, T. C. Devane.
Wake, Jeremiah Morris.

Robeson Meeting.—In answer questions, we state, that the of the Whig meeting in Robe- received here on Thursday were published on

Convention of Louisiana has delegates to the National support the nomination of Crittenden.

A severe snow storm occurred at Wilmington and Charleston on Friday last. We had not the snow, but in lieu of it we had abundance of ice. We fear that much damage has been done to fruits and vegetables.

The Public Lands.—It will be seen that the Senate has rejected the proposition to give lands to *all* the States for purposes of education and internal improvements, and passed the bill to give Iowa what she wants. We suppose this will be followed by the passage of the many other similar bills now before Congress, thus perpetrating a great wrong, as we think, against the old States.

We publish the yeas and nays under the Congress head.

The Latest Piece of Impudence.—Kossuth has aroused a strong feeling of indignation at Louisville, Ken., by a highly offensive speech abusive of Mr. Clay, in allusion to the statement recently published of the interview between Mr. Clay and himself. He is stated to have charged Mr. Clay with a breach of confidence and of gentlemanly courtesy, and to have ridiculed him and his doctrines.

The impudence of this man appears to be without limit.

The story of Mr. Clay's preferring Gen. Cass for President having been revived, the N. Y. Express puts an extinguisher on it by publishing the following extract from a private letter, the publication of which has been requested, and allowed by Mr. Clay under the circumstances. It is a just and noble tribute to Mr. Fillmore:—

"You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors. They have both rendered great services to their country—the one in the field, the other in the cabinet. They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them has been tried. He has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it—the existence of which I do not perceive.

I am truly your friend,
and obedient servant,
H. CLAY."

Loss of the Clay Medal.—The splendid gold medal lately presented to Mr. Clay by his friends in New York, has been stolen! It seems that it was sent to New York, for some reason, by Mr. Clay, who entrusted it to a lady, travelling in company with Charles Butler and his family. Mr. Butler never lost sight of the carpet bag containing it, till, on arriving at New York, it was placed on the seat of the driver of the hack. On arriving at the residence of Miss Lynch, it was missing, and the driver could give no account of it.

A reward of $500 is offered for its recovery; and Mr. Butler has requested the committee, in case it cannot be found, to have an exact duplicate of it made, at his cost.

The carpet bag containing the medal was found on Tuesday rifled of its contents. The medal it is feared, has been melted down. Its doners have written to Mr. Butler, thanking him for his offer to have another one made, but informing him that they have already given orders for one to be made, and are constrained to decline his offer.

Counterfeiters Arrested.—Four men were arrested in Lexington District, S. C. a few days ago, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, during their trading excursion through that State with horses, wagons, tobacco, butter, &c. John D. Nelson, A. N. Dickson and George W. Ray represent themselves as being from Ashe county, N. C., and Thomas Jefferson Reins as from Carroll county, Va.—They had in possession $1500 in counterfeit bills and $2000 in genuine money. They had passed off counterfeit notes in various parts of South Carolina, particularly $100 notes of the Merchants & *Mechanics* Bank of Cheraw. This is not the name of the Cheraw Bank, nor does it issue any $100 bills. They had also counterfeits on banks in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana, and it is said have passed counterfeits wherever they went. They were committed to jail.

Col. Wm. S. King, the active business Editor of the Charleston Courier, died on Friday last, aged 50. He had been connected with the Courier, as compositor, foreman, and Editor, for about 30 years.

At the Commencement of Hampden Sydney Medical College, Richmond, Va., on the 15th inst., the degree of M. D. was conferred on 22 gentlemen.

And at the commencement of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, last week, 103 gentlemen received their Diplomas, of whom the following were from North Carolina: G. Hardy, Jos. P. Jenkins, S. C. McLauchlin, J. L. Robbins.

The Merchant's Exchange Building, Wall St., N. Y. has been sold under execution. It cost $2,000,000, and sold for $850,000. Purchaser Mr. W. DeForest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 16th, the Iowa Land bill being under consideration, the question was taken on Mr. Underwood's amendment, to make grants of lands to all the States for purposes of education and internal improvements, and it was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, James, Mangum, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Underwood, and Upham—15.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Jones, of Iowa, King, McRae, Mason, Morton, Rhett, Rusk, Shields, Soule, Stockton, Wade, and Walker—26.

On Wednesday, the bill was passed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell, Borland, Brooke, Cass, Clemens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mangum, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Underwood, Walker, and Weller—30.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bradbury, Brodhead, Chase, Hamlin, Mason, Norris, Pratt, and Wade—10.

On the same day three other bills of similar character, granting lands to Missouri and Arkansas, to Alabama, and to Wisconsin, were passed.

Mr. Weller of California, and Mr. Adams of Mississippi, appeared and took their seats.

On Thursday, and Friday nothing of interest took place, except a speech from Mr. Cass, contradicting the charge made by Colonel Davis, of Mississipi, in a letter published in the Union of that morning, to the effect that he (General Cass,) designed to deceive the South in the Nicholson letter. Mr. C. then fully explained his views regarding the Wilmot proviso, and the right of owners of slaves to carry them into the Territories. He said he would let the Supreme Court decide all such questions. He justified the proceedings of California in forming her constitution, and denied the charge of Mr. Davis that he had spoken of the fanaticism of the South. He had used no such language in the Nicholson letter.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the political debate was continued through the whole sitting, nominally on an appropriation bill, but really on the next Presidency.

On Wednesday, there was near being another fight in the House between two Locofoco members from Indiana, Messrs. Fitch and Dunham. Mr. Fitch denied some statement of Mr. Dunham, who endeavored to get the floor to notice the contradiction; but Fitch declining to yield it, Dunham said he would find an opportunity to settle the matter elsewhere.—Very well, replied Fitch. This scene produced great confusion, every body expecting a fight.

On Thursday, and Friday, nothing of importance was said or done.

Land Warrants.—The bill to make Bounty Land Warrants assignable has at last passed both Houses of Congress. The form of the assignment is to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The benefits of the original act are extended to officers and soldiers of any militia, volunteers, or regulars, whose services have been paid since 18th June, 1812.

Cotton.—The large increase of receipts at the shipping ports, has a tendency to keep down the speculation which might otherwise have followed the accounts of rise of prices and large sales in Liverpool. It will be seen that the receipts are already upwards of 2,126,000 bales, being nearly 319,000 bales over the corresponding date last year. About one-fifth of this increase occurred during last week.

Consistency.—The Wilmington Journal felicitates itself on the present bickerings in its party, declaring that it is fortunate that they occur "*before* the nomination of a candidate for President, thus leaving a clear field *after* it. The candidate (it adds,) will already have passed the fiery ordeal; and all subsequent movements will be only the embodiments of harmony and triumph."

Now this strikes us as being quite a novel mode of drawing consolation. It infers that people, loving brethren of the same great party, should vilify and abuse each other, and quarrel and fight, in order that they may be better friends thereafter—in order that they may become the "embodiments of harmony and triumph." We have heard of inferior animals, but never of men, being thus kicked and cuffed into a mutual affection.

But the winding up of the Journal's consolatory article is still more curious.—We give it in full:—

"But while we know that such will be the effect of some of the movements of would-be disorganizers in the democratic party, we cannot consent to regard *them* in any more favorable light. *Their* object, or that of a majority of them, is self—self—self—nothing but self; and we would have the party to mark them well. It is necessary to the country that the democratic party should succeed; and it is necessary to its success that there should be a concentrated effort in favor of the nomination. It will not do, then, for men to denounce candidates in advance, and after having done all they can to forestall public opinion, to come out in their support after the nomination, and claim the praise and rewards of fidelity. The time for mincing matters is past, and we mince no longer. It is time to speak out, and we speak out."

To say nothing of the *selfishness* thus ascribed to the democracy, it will be perceived that those thus kicked into harmony are not, after all, to be received back into the political church. They are not to be allowed to come out in support of the nominees. If so, we cannot see how this quarrelling in advance is going to strengthen the party after the nomination.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 6th instant.

Cotton had been in active demand during the week preceding, at an advance of one-eighth of a penny, with sales of nearly 80,000 bales. The quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans 5⅞d., Middling do. 5 3-16d., fair Mobile and Upland 5⅝d., Middling Mobile 5¼d., Middling Upland 5 1-16d.

Breadstuffs were quiet; corn in limited demand, and flour declining in price. The money market very easy. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £19,239,000.

The Anti-corn Law League was being revived. At Manchester a subscription of £40,000 was going forward for the agitation of the question, and the re-election of the new Ministers, whose seats had become vacant. Sir Jno. Packingham, Lord Jno. Manners, and Lord Henry Lennox had been returned. The speeches of these gentlemen on the free-trade question were very cautious, throwing the subject for the present overboard, and looking forward to the next general elections.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We understand that twenty-five miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will soon be in operation. On and after the first of April, the mail and passenger trains on the W. and M. R. R., will run to Mary's Station, 25 miles from its junction with the Camden Branch Rail Road. A daily line of Stages, carrying the U. S. Mail through Darlington Court House, Cheraw, to Fayetteville, will run in connection with the Rail Road.

Charleston Courier.

The Senate of Pennsylvania after considerable debate and a good deal of excitement, has passed the bill repealing the 6th section of the act which forbids the use of prisons for the purpose of detaining fugitive slaves.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Chatham, held at the Court House in Pittsborough, on Wednesday of Court week, the following action was taken:

On motion of M. Q. Waddell, Isaac Clegg was called to the Chair, and Hugh B. Guthrie was appointed Secretary.

After taking the Chair, Mr. Clegg requested M. Q. Waddell to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a few eloquent and spirited remarks.

On motion of M. Q. Waddell, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 12 Delegates to attend the District Convention to appoint Delegates to the National Whig Convention.

On motion of Wm. Albright, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is highly expedient that the Whigs of Chatham appoint a Central Committee, and that said Committee appoint a Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's District, of not less than five persons.

It was further Resolved, That the Whigs of Chatham hold a Convention in the town of Pittsborough, on Tuesday of next May Court, and that it shall be the duty of the Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's District to provide for the appointment of Delegates of not less than five persons from each District to attend said Convention, to nominate candidates for the next Legislature.

It was moved and carried, that the Central Committee be composed of 22 persons; that the number of Delegates to the District Convention be twelve; and that the Chairman appoint both of said Committees.

Whereupon, after consultation, the Chairman announced the following names:

Delegates to the District Convention.—Wm. Albright, B. I. Howze, James Hutton, John W. Scott, Turner Bynum, Jno. McPherson, Hugh B. Guthrie, Atlas Baldwin, A. Terrence, Ed. Farrington, Thos. B. Harris, James Headen.

And on motion the Chairman was added to the Committee.

Central Committee for the County of Chatham.—M. Q. Waddell, Dr. Abner Holton, Woodson Lea, T. B. Harris, Jno. Neal, David Turner, Wm. M. Burns, Atlas Baldwin, Joseph Bell, John McPherson, Dr. Isaac Hall, Joshua Bynum, Wm. P. Taylor, Richardson Faucett, Samuel Perry, John T. Brooks, Wm. Headen, Swain Dowd, R. K. Smith, O. A. Tysor, Dr. L. K. Holmes, Lawrence Haughton.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer, and that other Whig papers be requested to publish the same.

ISAAC CLEGG, Pres't.
H. B. Guthrie, Sec'y.

Plank Road & Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to improve some real estate in this town, offers for sale,

25 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock.

18 Shares of Stock in Bank of Fayetteville.

Terms made known on application to
GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1852. 75tf

Spring Goods----1852.
JAMES KYLE
IS NOW RECEIVING ABOUT
250 Packages of DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased for CASH, will be offered at very reduced prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers, either by wholesale or retail.

☞Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10, of the best that is manufactured.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

New Spring Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, embracing a general assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
—ALSO—
Straw Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., Umbrellas and Parasols.
All of which will be sold CHEAP.
W. S. LATTA.
March 19, 1852. 75-4t

POTATOES! POTATOES!

A FEW bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES. For sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
March 17, 1852. 74-2w

LINSEED OIL.

5 BARRELS North Carolina made LINSEED OIL, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on Thursday, 11th inst., by Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. ALEXANDER McNEILL to Miss JANE STEWART.

In Stanly county on the 11th inst., by Rev. A. Richardson, Mr. ALEXANDER UNDERWOOD, to Miss ELIZABETH LOCKE, daughter of Francis Locke, Esq.

DIED,

At his residence, near Laurel Hill, in Richmond county, N. C., WILLIAM McLEOD, Esq. He has gone, but during his stay, he exhibited a character in many respects worthy of imitation.

In suavity of manners, amiableness of disposition, honesty of purpose and gentlemanly deportment, none, brought up in his day and under the same influences, excelled him. Free from malice, he never indulged in detraction; well-meaning himself, he was remarkable for charity towards others. Sociable, peaceable, hospitable and noble minded, all who knew him loved him; and few men, during as long a life, have provoked less inimical feeling, for it is probably speaking in bounds to say that he had not an enemy.

Mr. McLeod long rendered service in his county as magistrate, for which he deserved well of the people. He also shared in the honor of representing his county, for some time, in the State Legislature. He had long been a member, and for about thirty-five years an elder of the Presbyterian church at Laurel Hill. In the main, his life has been exemplary,—always liberal in the support of the church and its institutions; and the increasing evidences of the genuineness of his religion as life progressed and waned away, like "the sun shining brighter and brighter unto the perfect day," leave the well grounded hope, that with the expiration of life, he "finished his course with joy;" and that he has received the crown of righteousness" which the Saviour has promised to award to all the finally faithful.—Com.

In Stanly county, on the 14th inst., after a short illness, WILLIAM J. TURNER, eldest son of Maj. Jas. S. Turner, in his 18th year. The subject of this notice was a young man of more than ordinary promise—open and ingenuous in disposition, upright and correct in deportment, affectionate to his parents and beloved by his associates.—Com.

At his residence near Averasborough, Cumberland county, N. C., in September 1848, Mr. WILLIAM AVERA, Sr. Also, at the same place, in November 1848, Mrs. EDITH AVERA, widow of the above named William Avera. Both at a very advanced age.

Southern and Western papers please copy.

In the suburbs of Panama, of the fever of that country, on the 2d inst., JOSEPH POTIET, of McDowell county, N. C. He was on his way to California.

At Philadelphia, on the 15th instant, Mrs. ELIZA KOHNE, aged 85, a very wealthy and benevolent lady, of Charleston, S. C.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MARCH 22, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10	11
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7½	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—The market has been steady for this article. Although the foreign markets show an advance, yet the increased crop prevents any rise in this country.

Flour.—Large quantities coming in; prices somewhat unsettled.

The Spring business has fairly set in. The merchants are well supplied with large stocks of Groceries and Dry Goods, and country merchants may be certain of getting their bills filled at prices that will give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon without change; hog round 10 to 11, hams 11 to 11½, sides and shoulders 10. Hay and Peas in great demand. Lard 10½ to 11.—Molasses 18½ to 20. 1730 bbls. Turpentine sold at 2 25 for soft and 1 25 for hard. Tar 1 25 to 1 30. One raft Timber sold at $8. Staves—W. O. bbl. $12 to $13, R. O. hhd. $11 to $12.

At Cheraw cotton 5 to 7⅞, principal sales 7 to 7½. Sales of the week 510 bales. Bacon and Lard wanted at 12½. Corn 90 to 95.—Flour 5¼ to 5½.

At Charleston, the cotton market quiet; sales at 7 to 8¼.

Total receipts of cotton 2,126,577 bales, against 1,807,748 last year. Increase 318,829.

TO HIRE.

ON Monday next at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, will be hired from that date until 1st Jan'y next, a likely NEGRO GIRL, 16 years old.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
March 22.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Steamer Graham, with goods for Carr & Watson, C Banks, Moss & Harris, R G Lindsay, E Fuller, Maxwell & Horah, Jenkins & Roberts, J M Worth, J & B G Worth, M D & W R Smith, G J Allen, Weatherly & Dick, E Penry, Patridge & Co, Arey, Shemwell & Co, W S Pemberton, T B Tyson, Starr & Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, R Gray; Council & Cain, Wall & McDonald, Freeman & Ross, Cedar Falls Co, W Moore, S H Young, G C Mendenhall, M L & R J Holmes, Z A Patillo, J Utley, W J Parker, King & Hege, N Kendall, Wright & Dillon, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J M A Drake, J F Chambers & Co, B Rose & Son, C S Johnson.

March 17—Steamer Rowan and boats Mike Cronly and Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Hall & Sackett, J D Williams, Ray & Pearce, Starr & Williams, H & E J Lilly, A J Cooper, J & T Waddill, Mrs E Walker, J H Hodgens & Co, D & W McLaurin, J W Stockton, Cain & Council, Drs Moore & Speer, C Lutterloh, H G Hall, T S Lutterloh, J C Thompson, A Coats, B Rose & Son, H Branson & Son.

Henrietta and boat Ben Rush with goods for J L & T S Johnson, Union Co, Fayetteville Mill, Cook & Johnson, W F Moore, J H & J Martine, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, P P Johnson, A Johnson & Co, W S Latta, Stroud, Ashe & Co, N L Stith & Co, F D Breece, E L & T H Pemberton, E J Hale & Son, Rowland & Gully, S J Hinsdale, Wilkings & Co, A M Boon, J B Parker, J Bain, R Williams, Heartt & Jarvis, L H Whitaker, J G & F B Lash, J McRorie, E A Vogler & Co, Boner & Crist, H Branson & Son, E Fuller, Rankin & McLean, Jenkins & Roberts, D & J McRae, H L Myrover, Rankin, McLean & Hanner.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 16—Barque Saranac from Cuba; Schr. Mary Powell from New York.

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company,
Fayetteville, March 2, 1852.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Fayetteville Hall, on the second Thursday in April,—the 8th day of the month, at 11 o'clock.
2t] EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Watchman, Salisbury, and People's Press, Salem, copy twice.

1852.
Fresh Spring and Summer
GOODS.
E. L. & T. H. PEMBERTON

ARE opening at their old Stand, two doors West of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, the largest and most beautiful stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Ever before offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Rich fig'd Silks; black watered and col'd do; printed Challys; emb'd and satin stripe Tissues; India Silks and Poplins; Barege DeLains; dotted Swiss and emb'd Tarltan Dresses; col'd Jaconets; half and full mourning Tissues and Bareges, a splendid assortment; changeable and fig'd P. Desoys; Crape De-chines; Printed Lawns and French Jaconets; a few handsome Barege Robes, an entire new article of dress goods; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; a lot of the handsomest English Prints ever offered in this market; Swiss, jaconet, tape stripe and plaid Muslins; Dotted Swisses; Wide black fig'd Silk Lace for Mantillas.

Also, in the EMBROIDERY line: Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, ranging from 10 cts. to $1 75 per yard; a beautiful lot Under-sleeves and Chemizetts; Worked Collars and Cuffs; Thread and lisle Lace Capes; a beautiful lot emb'd Mantillas; Alexander's Kid Gloves celebrated for being the best article in use; Linen Cambric and needle-worked Handkerchiefs, from 12½ cts. to $5; New style shell and buffalo Tuck Combs; Bonnet, neck and sash Ribbons, some entirely new.

For Gentlemen's wear—Black, brown and blue French Cloths; superior black doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres; Plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; Cashmerets; Italian Cloths; Colored Linen Drillings; Black Satin and fig'd Silk Vestings; White fig'd and col'd Marseilles ditto; Linen and silk Cravats and Scarfs; Linen Collars and Shirts; Silk ditto.

—ALSO—

A splendid lot Oil Window Shades and emb'd Muslin Curtains; Paper Hangings; Fire Screens; Carpet Bags and Travelling Trunks.

Moleskin and Kossuth Hats; Panama and Canton Straw ditto; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; a rich lot Parasols; Bonnets, the very latest fashion; Misses' Pedal and Bloomer ditto; Gentlemen's fine Calf Boots and Shoes; Ladies' Gaiters and Slippers.

The above stock was bought with great care; later in the season than usual, in order to secure the most fashionable styles. We invite our friends and the public to give us a look before purchasing, as we are disposed to sell at very moderate prices.
E. L. & T. H. PEMBERTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 1852. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

STILL WORM,
Adapted to 30 bbl. Still, for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
March 23, 1852. 75-3w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
WM. S. LATTA,

1 Qr. Cask old Madeira Wine,
1 qr. French Brandy,
2 bbls. Granulated Loaf Sugar,
1 chest very fine Tea. Also,

HATS AND CAPS.

2 doz. white and black Kossuth Hats,
4 " California do., drab, black and grey,
4 " R. & R. Wool do., black and col'd,
2 " medium brim Beaver do.
2 " drab Brush do.
2 " fashionable Mole Skin do.

A general assortment of men's, boys' and infants' Caps. Also,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A new supply, in addition to a heavy stock on hand before. All of the above will be sold cheap. Please call and see.
March 12, 1852. 75-4w

FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. No. 1 GLUE, for Distillers.
A. W. STEEL.
March 17, 1852. 74-2t

A Card.

THE subscriber would notify his friends and customers, who have been in the habit of shipping Produce through his hands to their friends in New York, that he is still in that line of business, and will give personal and prompt attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.; and as to a matter of Commissions for such service, if anything at all, it shall be made to conform to the views of shippers.

The publication of this Card has been prompted by learning an effort has been made, within a short time, to take out of my hands the business of a valued friend and shipper of several years' standing, by offering to do his business for less than I have been charging him.
JOHN C. LATTA.
Wilmington, N. C., March 10, 1852. 1w

WRAPPING PAPER.

50 REAMS Blue Cotton Yarn Wrapping Paper. 50 reams common. Received this day and for sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.
March 22. 75-tf

FOR SALE,

AT THE OLD STAND of A. Johnson & Co.,
A few sets China Tea Ware.
do Japan do.
Ewers and Basins, and common Crockery.
Blue and Mulberry Teas, Plates and Bowls.
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Castings.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.
A. JOHNSON & CO.,
J. Crow, Agent.
March 22. 75-1m

Land and Merchant Mills for sale.

ON the 1st day of April, I will sell upon the premises, the valuable PLANTATION owned by John Tyson at the time of his death, in Moore county, on McLendon's Creek, four miles North-West of Carthage. The tract contains several hundred acres, and has upon it Saw and Merchant Grist Mills, in first rate repair.

Also, on the same day, I will sell a large quantity of other property, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, Provisions, and many other articles.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with good securities required.
THOS. B. TYSON, Ex'r
March 10, 1852.

REMOVAL.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO. have removed to the New Store, East corner of Green street and Market Square, where they have received in part, and expect to receive in a few days, the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS ever offered by them in this market.
March 16, 1852. 74-4w

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

WE are receiving, at our NEW STAND, East corner of Green street and Market Square, a LARGE and general assortment of
Seasonable Goods,
Consisting in part as follows:

Watered, figured and plain *black* Dress Silks; Figured, changeable and plaid Silks; Challys; Bareges; Barege De-Laines; Tissues; Crape De Paris; Organdies; Emb'd and printed Lawns and Muslins; Jaconet, Swiss, striped and barred Muslins; Ginghams and Calicoes; Bombazines; Silk and cotton warp Alpacas.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of French-worked Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Berthers, Under-sleeves, Chemizetts, Bridal Veils; Embroidered muslin, lace and crape Shawls; Muslin and lace Mantillas; Thread, lisle, cotton and linen Laces and Edgings; Swiss and jaconet Edging and Inserting.

Silk and kid Gloves; Ribbons, Tabbs, Flowers, &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear.—A fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting; French and English Drap D'Ete; Queen's Cloth; Cashmerets; Slate and brown Linens; White and colored Linen Drilling.

A complete assortment of
Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols.

With many other articles not enumerated, making our assortment the largest and best we have ever offered in this market.

To the above Goods we would call the attention of our customers, friends and the public generally, as we intend to sell them as LOW as any other house in this market.
ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.
March 18, 1852. 74tf

To Farmers and Planters.

THE subscribers, as Agents for the Importers, have made arrangements to keep constantly on hand a supply of best PERUVIAN GUANO AND AGRICULTURAL PLASTER, which they will sell in quantities to suit, as cheap as they can be purchased in the Northern cities, adding only the actual expense of getting them here.
J. & D. McRAE & CO.
Wilmington, Feb. 28, 1852. 74-3m

A Valuable Plantation for Sale in Alabama.

I HAVE 500 Acres of as good Cotton Land as can be found any where in the State of Alabama, which, not having myself sufficient force to cultivate, I will sell upon the most favorable terms.

Of the 500 acres, 70 are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. 350 acres are in the swamps and positively cannot be surpassed for fine quality by any land.

This valuable tract of Land is located 17 miles from the Upper Peach Tree, on the Alabama River, in one mile of Magnolia, Marengo,—the largest cotton growing county in the State.

Adjoining said tract of Land, is a tract of equal size and quality, 128 acres of which are cleared, and which will be leased upon favorable terms, for a number of years, to any one purchasing my Land. The land lies level and in a healthy location, and good neighborhood.

Price $8 50 per Acre.

Persons desiring to purchase Cotton Lands in Alabama, would do well to examine the above tract.

I refer to Addison Moore, Esq., White's Store, Anson Co., N. C., or to Samuel Christian, Lawrenceville, Montgomery Co., N. C., both of whom have seen the land.

For particulars, address,
ALBERT A. DUMAS,
Demopolis, Ala.
March 16, 1852. 74-4t

OILS, &c.

WINTER Bleached Sperm OIL.
Ditto ditto Whale ditto.
Tanners' Oil.
Linseed Oil.
Vegetable Paint Oil.
Pine Oil.
Burning Fluid.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

NOTICE.

AS DeRosset & Brown and J. R. Blossom, of this Town, are forwarding Cotton free of forwarding commission, I will also forward, free of commission, Cotton and Spirits Turpentine, to any house in N. York, except to Brown & DeRosset and B. Blossom & Son.
R. H. GRANT.
Wilmington, March 16, 1852. 74-1m

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint.

20 BARRELS Blake's fire-proof PAINT, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 17, 1852. 74tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Young Wilson and others vs Arthur D. Wilson, administrator, and Ezekiel Wilson.

Petition for settlement and distributive share.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Wilson is a non resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in February, 1852, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.
(Pr. adv $5 50.) 75-6t

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.,
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their Annual Meeting, held in this City on the 13th day of January 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent. on all Premium Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of Dec. 1851.

This, with one half per cent. levied September 2d, 1849, one per cent. levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent. levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent. on all notes subject to assessment on the 2d September 1849 and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December 1851.

These assessments, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th of April 1852. All persons having Premium Notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable. By order of the Board,

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852.

I have received a List of the Assessments for this county. ☞CALL AND SETTLE.☜

GEO. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1852. 71-4w

FISH! FISH!

10 BBLS. MULLETS,
10 do. No. 3 Mackerel,
5 do. No. 2 "
10 half bbls. No. 3 ditto,
2 bbls. Trout,
25 bbls. Yellow Irish Potatoes.

Received this day by

H. BRANSON & SON.

March 8, 1852. 71tf

Plants, Shrubs, Trees, &c.

THIS is the best month for setting out Evergreens, Roses, and hardy plants. Also, the best time to repot.

Plants now in Bloom.—Chinese Azaleas, (hardy,) Japonicas (hardy), Acacias, Hyacinths, Spireas, (hardy). Persons having engaged the latter, can get them now.

I have a number of beautiful plants, tender at the North that have stood the past winter.

Also, just received a lot of choice flower seed.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. Persons having pots to be returned will please send them in.

Fruit trees may still be removed with perfect safety.

March 6. 71-tf

Fire-proof Slate Roofs.

ALL parties about to erect Fire-proof Buildings will do well to call on the subscriber. I am prepared to contract for Slate and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Leader-heads, and every thing belonging to the Roofing business. Also, to give instructions in Roofing for Slate, to make it effectually proof against fire and water.

FRANCIS SHENTON.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 71-3m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.

Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 71-6m

FARMERS!

WE are now receiving a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, including Subsoils, &c. Also, Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, to which we invite the attention of the agriculturist.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 8, 1852. 71tf

NEW BOOKS.

WESLEY and Methodism, by Isaac Taylor; Layard's Nineveh and its Remains, 1 vol. unabridged with illustrations, only $1 10; New Themes for the Protestant Clergy; Scenes and Legends of Scotland, by Hugh Miller; The Lady of the Covenant; The Corner Stone, by Abbott; The Captains of the Old World, by H. W. Herbert; Sorcery and Magic, by Thomas Wright; A Faggot of French Sticks, or Paris in 1851, by Sir Francis Head; Maurice Tiernay, by Lever; Florence Sackville, by Mrs. Burbury, 2 vols; Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library, Nos. 1 and 2, containing Home and Social Philosophy, and Hood's Whimsicalities, 25 each; Kenneth, a Romance of the Highlands, by Reynolds, 2 parts, 75; The School for Husbands, by Lady Bulwer; Hamilton's Works, 7th vol.; Calhoun's Works, vol. 1; Further supplies of Lewis Arundel; Frank Fairlegh; Widow Rugby's Husband; Surenne's Pronouncing French Dictionary; Ollendorff's New Method of learning French; Mitchell's Geographies; Speller and Definer, Hazen's and Webster's, &c.

March 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } Executive Com.
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan.	John A. Mebane.
W. J. McConnel.	Andrew Weatherly.
William S. Rankin.	C. P. Mendenhall.
Jed. H. Lindsay	Lyndon Swaim.
Shubal G. Coffin.	Jesse Shelly.
William H. Reece.	Jonathan W. Field.
Tyre Glenn.	

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take Risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; and no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1851. 51-3m

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 28tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.

Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

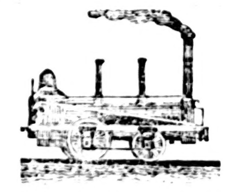
THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.

Just received by CHA'S BANKS.

Jan. 28. 60-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

WANTED,

20,000 BARRELS of TURPENTINE, for Distillery at the Plank Road Bridge on Big Rockfish. The best market price will be paid. For further information, inquire of John W. Murphy, at the Bridge, or of A. A. McKethan, Fayetteville.

Dec. 18, 1851. 49tf

DYSPEPSIA.

VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening and restorative properties, and an invaluable and effective remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, containing the certificates of remarkable cures and the [illegible] Agents free.

☞ Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November [illegible], 1851. 38-y

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the 1st day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.

Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 3d instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.

Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

IREDELL'S REPORTS.

JUST published, Vol. 12 Law, and Vol. 7 Equity. Price $3 50 and $3. These are small volumes, in consequence of the Reporter making new arrangements for publishing.

Bound vols. exchanged for Nos. as usual.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 19, 1851.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 2d January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN.

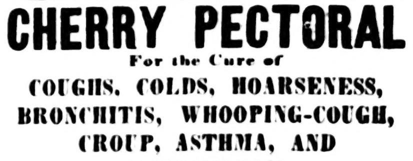
Jan'y 5, 1852. 53tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, in Cheraw by WARREN JOHNSON & CO., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 26, 1852. 59-3m

10,000 SPORTSMEN WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS, of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Gun.

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1½ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

W. L. SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
(Office in Lazarus' Building.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1852. 60y

SEED OATS,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feb'y 12, 1852. 64tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and Old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels. Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOK-BINDER,
Anderson St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

OPPOSITE MR. W. WINSLOW'S LAW OFFICE.

☞ Music neatly bound at short notice.

Pamphlets and Periodicals bound, and old Books re-bound, in a substantial manner.

Dec. 8, 1851. 46tf

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.

Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 139,360 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt.

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

JUST RECEIVED.

65 BBLS. WHISKEY,
10 hhds. Molasses,
1 qr. cask pale French Brandy,
1 " " Madeira Wine,
15 bags Rio Coffee.
5 boxes Medium Axes.

—ALSO—

Brooms; Hearth Brushes; Jute Door and Buggy Mats; Tanners' Curriers' Knives, Workers, and Smooth Fleshers; and an addition to our FRENCH CHINA.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 1, 1852. 69tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

BROKE out of my Stable, near the Southern Plank Road at Little Rockfish Bridge, on Monday night last, a large BAY HORSE, one-eyed, with a white spot on his back caused by the saddle, and a white blaze in his forehead. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

March 10, 1852. 72-3tpd

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Forwarding Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-3m

FAUST & WINEBRENER,
68½ *North Third Street,*
Philadelphia,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of merchants visiting the North to our entire

New Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

(Our former stock having been damaged by fire and all sold at public auction in November last.)

We are now opening a full assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, Axes, Ames' and other makes of Shovels and Spades, Grain and Grass Scythes, Hoes, Anvils, Vises, Steel, &c.

Together with a well selected and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, of most approved styles, direct from the manufacturers.

The advantages of a new stock laid in at the present reduced prices of goods, must be perceptible to every merchant. An examination of the same would undoubtedly result to your advantage.

N. B. Particular and personal attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise.

Feb'y 16, 1852. 67-1m

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,000 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.
NEW FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Coths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.
Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.
Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency DAVID S. RE
ernor of the State of North

WHEREAS, three-fifths of th
of members of each House
sembly did at the last ses
Act:

AN ACT to amend the
North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold
quired for the electors
ate conflicts with the
liberty: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by*
of the State of North
enacted by the
of the whole number
concurring, that the
tion of the first
ution ratified by
on the second Monday
1835, be
stated possessed
district of fifty acres
next before an
the said
house. All free wh
one years
who have been
within the State two
preceding the day
have paid public
for a member of the S

SEC. 2.
ernor of the S
to issue his Proclamation
Carolina, at least six
election for members
setting forth the
amendment of the
which Proclamation
true and perfect
by the certificate
both the Proclamation
the Governor
lished in all the news
posted in the
Counties in th
fore the election
eral Assembly

Read three
fifths of the
House respectively
sembly, this the

I WILLIAM HILL, S
for the State of N
tify that the
copy of an Act of the
State, drawn
office. Given
December, 185

WM. HILL

AND WHEREAS, the
mending the Constitution
Carolina so as to
for the House of Com
so for the Senate:

Now, therefore,
made known
to the Constitution
thirds of the whole
of the next General
submitted to the
issued this my
the provisions of

In testimony
ernor of the State
unto set his
the said State

[L. S.]

year of

By the

Persons
may tell
posted up in
tive counties

TO THE PUBL

THE subscriber
years, of R. W.
Store, with his Wharves,
tion to take especial care
and other Naval Stores
The Warehouse is well kn
safest place in town for the
Lard, Corn, Peas, &c.
on them four large new
be safely kept from the
prepared to receive and
of produce sent to his care
advances when required.

He begs to refer to
R. W. Brown, John Dawson
Thos. H. Wright, Esq.

Brown's Wharf

Sept. 12, 1851

New Firm.

The undersigned hav
into copartnership under t
HALL & SACKETT
a Dry Goods and Hardw
taken the Store
Hotel.

August 26, 185

BROTHERS LINE

THE Steamer BROTHERS
Stevenson, Dev
sidday, are prepared
all goods consigned

The Steamer Brothers
and well suited
sesses *power* and
ed to *towing*, and can
passengers.

The Proprietor
Boat himself, and
way freight and
will also attend to
of Passengers. From
Agent in Wilmington
Companies, he thinks

To Merchants
that all Goods shipped
ered to their Agents in
in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS
communications may be
the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852.

A Farm and Beautiful R
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to
South-west, would sell
county, upon reasonable and
terms.

There are about 2700 or
in one body, and of which
in cultivation. The Plank
Stock Company, from Fayette
will run within one mile of the
of the lands that are in cult
three miles of the Cape Fear
the lands of John C. Williams

The above situation is very
the fact that it is surround
neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say m
of inducement; but he deems
those wishing to purchase
themselves.

The above lands can be
purchasers.

Any further information
plication to the subscriber,
ed to him at Kingsbury,

Feb. 2, 1852.

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

CHEST YOUNG HYSON

For sale by

Oct. 28, 1851.